CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) October 20, 1837. [NO. [illegible]

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	6 31	5 29	*For October, 1837.* d. h. m.
Saturday,	6 32	5 28	First 7 1 52 morn.
Sunday,	6 33	5 27	Full 13 8 34 even.
Monday,	6 34	5 26	Last 21 4 34 morn.
Tuesday,	6 35	5 25	New 29 4 12 morn.
Wednesday	6 36	5 24	
Thursday,	6 37	5 23	

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber takes this method of announcing to his patrons and the public, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident of his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality among his Cloths are nearly all the colours worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his shop within the last few months.) Also, *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

A. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*

Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67tf

ONCE MORE!

I've just received the last report
Of FASHIONS from New York;
And if me still you will support,
Will do the best of Work.

Wm. J. Keahey

IS not ungrateful for for the liberal favours conferred by the public, and expects a continuance of the same, by assiduously waiting on his customers.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837.

N. B. It is positively necessary that the business of the firm of W. J. Keahey & Co. should be settled on or before the first day of January next.

173 WM. J. KEAHEY.

A New Tin Shop.

F. ALEXANDER & T. R. HUGHES INFORM the Merchants of Charlotte and of the neighboring Villages, and Country Merchants that reside not more than hundred miles from this place, that they have lately commenced a

"*TIN SHOP*"

in Charlotte, which they intend to carry on largely.

Merchants wishing to be supplied with Tin Ware, can make out a bill, send it to the above named persons and it will be attended to punctually, and the Tin sent to their Stores without any extra charge.

They also say to the People of the Villages and sections of country that have no tinners convenient, that they are prepared to do all jobs, usually done in their line of business, and (if the job will justify it,) they will go any distance to do it, not exceeding hundred miles.

Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Pewter and Old Copper, will be taken in exchange for Tin Ware.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837. 67tf

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he still continues to furnish Fresh BEEF, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursdy mornings in each week. He has just received as fine a lot of cattle as ever was brought to this market, and as he is in the habit of taking Beef around the town, he would take pleasure in serving any person who may feel disposed to encourage him. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Oct. 7, 1837. 67tf

Farmers & Planters Almanac

FOR

1838,

FOR SALE HERE,

by the Gross, Dozen, or Single One.

25th Congress.......1st Session.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837.

IN SENATE.—The chair presented a report from the Secretary of War in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1837.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the town of Mobile, in favor of a national bank. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Swift presented two remonstrances against the annexation of Texas to the Union; one from the Quarterly meeting of friends in Vermont, and the other from citizens of the town of Unity, in that State. Laid on the table.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, to separate the government from the banks,

Mr. King, of Georgia, rose, and in a speech of more than three hours in length and much decision, delivered his views of the various questions involved in the subject before the Senate. The following presents a brief outline of some of the points touched on in his interesting address. He said he had felt great embarrassment during the whole of the session in regard to the propositions of Mr. Rives and Mr. Calhoun. He was not entirely in favor of either. He had been always opposed to the State Bank System, and had predicted the disasters which have followed its adoption. He insisted that it had not only failed, but was an entire failure from the beginning—a system of fraud and deception. It produced speculations in the exchanges, by the officers of the banks who were expected to regulate them, the alleged facilities of exchange were merely nominal; and he adduced instances to show that shaving, to a great extent upon them, had been carried on. The specie circular had increased the amount of shaving, and he adduced instances of enormous profits divided by the banks in the city of his residence.—He expressed the belief that the currency and exchanges, bad as they of course were, were made still worse by the interposition of the President.

Mr. K. had been rather inclined to favor the sub-treasury system, till the argument of Mr. Benton convinced him of its inexpediency. He ridiculed Mr. B's precedents, drawn from the Roman Empire, from Napoleon, from Spain, from Turkey, and characterized their financial measures as those of plunder, oppression, and blood. Mr. Benton had entirely frightened Mr. K. from the support of his sub-treasury system, as modified by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. K. expressed the hope that he would find himself able to support the present Administration; but he must speak the truth. The message, he said, was greatly erroneous in various particulars, which he proceeded to show, mainly from authentic statements and other documents. By these he proved that the paper currency in England had not been expanded, as the message alleged; that there had been no increase of speculation there; that the value of the currency there had been increased, and not depreciated; that there had been little or no augmentation of loans in England; that no universal commercial distress had occurred there, except what was owing to its commerce with this country; and that in England there had been no overtrading. Mr. K. expressed extreme regret that these errors of the message had gone forth to the world, and been believed as truth, when there was no truth in them. He deprecated the importations of specie which had been forced into this country; and argued that this forced mass, instead of going into the circulation of the country, went into the banks, and served as the basis of excessive paper issues. The $30,000,000 of foreign debt, in March last, as stated by the message, he thought an error, since more than $12,000,000 of such debt had been paid since that period.

Mr. King then entered into an elaborate and interesting financial investigation, to show that the system adopted and acted upon by the administration had been a vain warfare against the natural order of things in commercial transactions. They had unnaturally forced gold and silver into the country from England, and then endeavored to keep it here, in spite of the natural causes which led it to flow backwards and forwards; that, by this violent procedure, the bank of England had been obliged, in its own defence, (in order to prevent its own vaults being drained of all their specie,) to put a stop to American credits, and to call in its debts. If it had not done so, it would have been forced to suspend. Now, if the natural laws of trade had been allowed to prevail—if the merchants of this country could have been allowed to obtain specie to pay the debt, and could have remitted it to England, no embarrassment would have followed; but the specie which they required was drained away to the West by the unnatural and violent process of the specie circular; in consequence of which a scarcity of specie was created on the Atlantic board. The effects of the specie circular, while thus ruinous to the commerce of the east, were not less disastrous to the trade and business of the west. The banks there were drained of specie by its operation; it was, in fact, the commencement of a general run upon them begun by the Government itself; a most impolitic and fatal procedure. Thus embarrassments were created on all sides, by attempting to force things to flow unnaturally in channels contrary to the course and order of trade. Thus, a run against the trade and trading institutions of the country (and, by consequence, against all the people of the country) was instituted and carried on by the very government of the country itself, and against its own country! a suicidal course which perhaps, had no parallel in the history of the world.

Among other positions, Mr. K. brought forward the following, which he maintained by various arguments, and illustrated with clearness and force.

1. The banks are not broken and insolvent merely because they do not pay specie. Specie is made to be an article of merchandise—it is no longer an item of currency. The premium which government has put upon it has driven it off from being currency. It never can become current and be a currency so long as government, by its exclusive measures in relation to specie, forces it up as a premium; that is, to drive it out of the general currency. It is now a commodity kept in brokers' shops, ready for sale, as any other merchandise.

2. The adoption of a hard money currency, and the annihilation of a paper currency, would be equal to the confiscation of one-third of the property of every individual of the country.

3. The paper currency of the country is not, as it is represented by some, also depreciated in value. On the contrary, it has risen in value, and is now, at this moment, above the value which specie bore before the suspension. For land, houses, and other property, can now be purchased with good current bank notes, for less than the same could have been purchased before the suspension with gold or silver, when by the relative values of the currency, it was less valuable than now. Therefore, paper is now at a less depreciation than when there was a currency of gold and silver and paper—that is, before the suspension of specie payments.

4. The results of the specie circular, by its acting in violation of all the laws of exchange, were most ruinous. Such were the results of what the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) called the "glorious—glorious—specie circular," (referring to the language used by Mr. Benton a few days ago.) (Here Mr. B. nodded assent, and said, "Aye, glorious.") We now, however, (said Mr. King,) have found that this glory had somewhat depreciated, like some bank rags, and from the same cause, namely, that it was found not to rest on a very solid basis. We now, he said, behold our government insolvent and disgraced in a time of profound peace; our young and prosperous nation branded as a nation of swindlers, bankrupts and swindlers—its merchants bankrupt, its manufacturers languishing in idleness and distress; planters ruined, and two thirds of the working class threatened with actual starvation. So much, said Mr. K. for glory. Mr. K. thought this too much glory to be endured any longer.

Mr. K. called upon his political friends to join him in restoring the control of the finances of the country to Congress, and rescuing them from exclusive executive legislation. Mr. King did not say that there had existed no disease in the banking system; but the methods adopted to cure the disease were just as bad as if a physician were to turn a man heels upwards to save him of an apoplexy.

In relation to the Bank of the United States, Mr. King spoke with great energy and pointedness. He said the fate of the Bank was very extraordinary. But before he could venture to utter a word in favor of that institution, he felt he must give his reasons for so speaking, for whoever now would open his mouth in its defence was obliged to defend himself as if he were a felon or a traitor.

He had grown up from his earliest life a democrat in habits and associations. Mr. K. was a democrat in heart; a real democrat; he used not the word as a catch-word; he despised catch-words. He stood for an economical administration, and no one should find him with democracy on his lips, but tyranny and plunder in his heart! He would "*borrow no false livery from Heaven to serve the Devil in.*" He was a democrat from his youth, and when he first entered upon public life he found the Bank of the United States established by the democratic party. His party established this bank in 1816; that was the remedy then proposed and found efficient; and from the time of its establishment to the period when it was put down, we had a currency better than any other nation was ever blessed with. Such an institution, in fact, seemed necessary to the government of this country. No country having a mixed currency could do without it. It was necessary to trust the finances of the country to some agency. The fate of this bank, established by the democratic party, Mr. K. said, was extraordinary; and he proceeded to show the injustice and inconsistency of the administration towards it. If Mr. Biddle lay down, he was useless; if he stood up, he was impudent; if he sat down he was suspicious. If he expanded, he was bribing the country; if he contracted, he was ruining the country. If he imported specie, he was speculating upon the country; if he exported specie, he was conspiring against the country. In short, whether he passed above or below the President, he equally muddied the water. Mr. K. referred to an attack on the bank by Mr. Niles, for not exporting specie in 1832, and compared that with the late policy of the administration in regard to the exportation of specie. In truth, Mr. K. went on to say, that institution had, by shipping five millions of specie, performed an operation more favorable for this country than ever could be expected from an institution which had been warred against as it had been.

Mr. K. referred to all these things to vindicate himself and others who had always entertained these opinions of the bank; and not meaning to indicate any course on his part in relation to a bank variant from the opinions of the mass of his constituents, which, when he last heard from them, were he believed, averse to a national bank.

Mr. K. made also a number of remarks in defence of the Bank of the United States against the charge of having used its influence for political purposes. He denied that the Bank had meddled in the politics of the country, and he dared any man to place his finger on a single instance in which the Bank had done so—at least before the late President had commenced his war on the Bank—a war which originated in the *refusal* of the bank to make its management subservient to party purposes.

Mr. K. next referred to the declaration made by Mr. Calhoun on a former day, that he would not now take the Bank of the United States as a bank of public deposite, even as a State Institution, because, after the war against it, it would give the Bank a triumph over the Government. Mr. K. confessed himself shocked by this declaration. *A triumph!* Mr. K. exclaimed; a triumph against the Government! What Government? Mr. K. had thought that the government of the United States consisted of Congress and the President. But did the gentleman mean the Government of the *Hermitage*, or the government of the *White House?* Mr. K. dwelt on this topic with point and strong feeling.

Mr. K. here again referred to the present condition of the country; and observed that the last four years had brought more gray hairs on the head of this young and vigorous country, than ought to have grown there, in a quiet and ordinary administration of the Government, in a whole century.

Mr. K. continued to debate on these and various other kindred topics, and concluded by expressing the hope that time and reflection would tend to bring about wiser views and greater harmony of action on the momentous subject; and to give time for this, concluded by moving a postponement of the subject till the first Monday in December next.

After some explanatory and interlocutory remarks by Messrs. Strange, Niles, Calhoun, and Rives,

Mr. Tipton rose, and after adverting to the extraordinary circumstances which brought Congress together at this season, said, it was his opinion that the putting down of the Bank of the United States was the first step in the present embarrassment; the transfer of the public deposites to the Local or State Banks stimulating those institutions to extravagant issues, far beyond their ability of redemption; they discounted notes on the public deposites, extending their lines of discount beyond the bounds of prudence; the people in the neighborhoods of the banks, finding that bank accommodations could be had with facility, entered largely into speculations in public lands, town lots, and other property; extravagance in living as well as in dressing increased their indebtedness; in a word, sir, the whole country overtraded, ceased to labor, and contracted debts beyond their ability to pay; speculations were uppermost in the minds of every one.

The Executive of the United States, seeing the public domain rapidly exchanging for credit on the books of the banks, determined to check it, and issued the Treasury order of July 11, 1836, directing that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment for the public lands. Under the operations of this order, those engaged in purchasing public lands had to procure bank paper, draw the specie from bank and transport it to the land offices; it was no sooner paid into the land offices than the receivers of public moneys deposited it again into the banks to the credit of the Government; thus the indebtedness of the banks was daily and rapidly increasing; the bankers, fearing that the public deposites would be called for in metal, became alarmed at their own condition, closed their doors, and suspended specie payment, thereby putting it out of the power of the Government to pay the public dues according to law, in specie or its equivalent.

This (said Mr. T.) is a brief statement of the causes which have produced the present embarrassments and distress that surround us; it was an unfortunate tampering with the currency and the public deposites by the Executive of the United States. Our troubles have come sooner, but come lighter than they would have done had the Treasury order never existed.

Now for the remedy. The bill reported from the Committee on Finance, imposing additional duties on public officers, as he understood it, intends to cut loose the Government from all banks, and to authorize the Treasury Department to keep and disburse, as well as collect, the whole revenue of the Government, dispensing with banks as fiscal agents altogether. This policy, he thought, might well be questioned; it would strike a portion of the American People like a shock of electricity, on account of the increased patronage and power it must confer on the Executive arm of the Government. He had never been an advocate for using a litter of the State or Local Banks as fiscal agents of the Government; they contain within themselves antagonist principles, each possessing separate views, and looking to the interest of their own stockholders; they cannot or will not act together in transmitting or disbursing the public money of the United States; and so long as they are used as depositories of the public money, embarrassments and occasional losses may be expected.

Mr. T. said that he was opposed to taking any course here that would have a tendency to cripple or to break down the State banks; the People were encouraged to establish State banks, to keep down a Bank of the United States; they had vested their capital to a very large amount in these institutions: many of these banks were perfectly solvent and safe; none more so than the banks of the State from which he came. The banks of Indiana were waiting to see what Congress, the Executive, and other banks could or would do, intending, at an early day, to resume specie payment, and honestly to redeem all their paper, and he could give no vote to discourage or procrastinate so desirable an object. It was true that the banks had not acted well in suspending specie payment and embarrassing the Government, but we should deal mercifully with them; a single breath from the Executive, saying to the State banks we will no longer receive your paper in payment of duties and sales of the public lands, will strike fifty per cent off the value of all the property of our constituents vested in these banks, indeed, of all the property, of every description; and he was not prepared to sanction such a course. In the language of the West, give us land office money; whatever will buy land, is as good as gold—is at par in all moneyed transactions in the Western States. No matter however old or ragged paper may be, if it contains words, letters, and figures enough to be receivable for public lands, it is as good as gold, and it matters not what kind of money it may be: if not received in the land office, it is of uncertain and changeable value. It finds its way into the hands of the poorer class of the community; they are liable to be imposed on and shaved by the rich, in whose hands the better currency was always found. This would be the effect on the Western people, if we refuse to receive the paper of their banks in payment for the public lands; and he left it for Senators representing the interests of banks east of the mountains to say what would be its effect on the interest of their constituents, should the General Government refuse to receive their bank paper in payment for revenue; above all things, Congress should establish and maintain a uniform currency. Have gentlemen forgotten how forcibly the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) described the influence of this Government on currency the other day, when he said, if the United States would but endorse the note of the beggar, it will pass at par? and will that Senator now say to a very large proportion of the People of this country, we cannot receive the paper of your banks for public dues, when by that single act he will bankrupt thousands who have strong claims both on the justice and the clemency of this Government?

Mr. T. said he would not detain the Senate by an attempt to show what effect the measures before it would have on our commerce or exchanges; he left that to abler hands. He pretended only to take a plain common sense view of the mischievous tendency on the interest of his immediate constituents, and to enter his protest in their behalf against the ruinous consequences that must follow the passage of the bill with the amendments proposed. He said the course that he marked out for himself to pursue compelled him to vote against the able Senators from South Carolina and Missouri. Their amendments, if adopted, looked to a refusal on the part of this Government at an early day to receiving or using, in the ordinary transactions of this Government, the paper of all banks, and a return to a metallic currency. This, said he, looks well on paper, but it was impossible, in his opinion, to reduce it to practice. There surely was not metal enough to answer one-half the business transactions of this great growing country. It was on a mixed currency, partly paper issue, on a metallic basis, that our country reached the summit of its prosperity, and who could ask more than to be placed where we were in 1831? He would vote for the proposition offered by the Senator from Virginia when it came up. It looked more like preserving the property of the people vested in the State banks. Let us collect from the late depositories the public money now in their vaults; but in doing so, let us give time for those to pay us without crushing those institutions. This would enable the banks to indulge their creditors, and go far to relieve the embarrassment under which our country was laboring. He [illegible]

[illegible] what these in [illegible] thought, he [illegible] the duty of this Government to relieve the [illegible] which could be done with an eye to public justice. Congress now had the power to afford, and in his opinion, this was a proper time [illegible] to exercise it.

The frequent charges thrown out by the late President in his messages to Congress against the Bank of the United States had a tendency to discredit it with the people, and to [illegible] its downfall. The constant lauding of the State banks by the President and his Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys, encouraged the people to take stock in those banks. They grew up, as it were, under Executive favor; and will Congress now lend itself to break them down? The regulation of the currency, and the deposites of public money, if we intend to avoid embarrassment and loss, should be under laws passed by the joint wisdom of Congress, and not left to the whims of a President and his Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution, which was debated at some length, when the House passed to the orders of the day.

The chair laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the different methods adopted for the safe keeping of the public moneys of the United States from the first organization of the Government, designating the losses sustained, &c.; which, on motion of Mr. Loomis of New York, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the 4th instalment with the States, and after considerable time spent therein, the committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. Garland of Virginia rose and stated that, owing to domestic matters over which he could not dispense, he should be compelled to leave the city on Wednesday next; and in consequence of the peculiar position he occupied before the House and the country, he was very anxious to submit his views before he left, and he gave notice that on Monday next, he should throw himself upon the indulgence of the House for leave, at that time, to introduce the bill of which he had given notice some days since.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

IN SENATE.—Several memorials were presented relative to Texas and a National Bank.

Mr. Wright gave notice that he should, to-morrow, ask the Senate to take up the report of the Committee on Finance on the petitions which had been presented in favor of establishing a national bank.

Mr. Hubbard laid on the table a resolution ordering that the Senate meet after to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories of the public moneys, on certain officers of the General Government; together with Mr. Calhoun's and Mr. Benton's amendments.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate more than three hours on the various questions presented by the bill and amendments under consideration.

The question being on Mr. King's motion to postpone the bill until December next; it was taken without further debate, and decided in the negative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ken., Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Ga., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Tipton, Webster, White, Williams—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Young—26.

On motion of Mr. Wright the action on the Sub-Treasury Bill was informally suspended till to-morrow, by unanimous consent, and the two following bills were successively taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, viz:

The bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by the great fire in New York; and

The bill making further provision for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1837.

Mr. Wright further stated, that though he was anxious for the bill authorizing the Deposite of Merchandise in public Stores to be acted on without delay, yet as the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had expressed a wish for its further postponement unless the Senate wished otherwise, he should pass it by at present, and call it up in a few days.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Grundy, went into the consideration of Executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, a great many memorials, petitions and remonstrances, were presented relative to Texas, and slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the committe on elections, presented a report upon the subject of the election of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, of Mississippi. This report closes with a resolution, to the effect that the sitting members have been duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and are entitled to their seats therein.

Mr. B. moved the postponement of the consideration of the report and resolution, which after some discussion, was postponed to Wednesday.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means against the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Cambreleng from the committee of ways and means, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank.

Mr. Cambreleng hoped the question on this resolution would be taken without debate, and on the question of agreeing to this resolution he called the yeas and nays. He wished to show the gentleman from Kentucky [illegible] had alluded, during some remarks which fell from him this morning, to the dark cloud hanging over the prospects of the administration in this House, that a still darker cloud was hanging over the prospects of the friends of a national bank in this House.

The yeas and nays were then ordered.

Mr. Everett of Vermont, [illegible]

[illegible] that no friend of a national bank would bring such a proposition forward until it was ascertained that two-thirds of that body were in favor of it. That majority in opposition was necessary, he verily believed, now, before any relief would be expected for the country; and he further believed that, were the incubus of the late message of the President taken from that body, there would be the necessary relief. But are those of the party in majority here, expected to vote for this measure, even though they preferred it, when they knew that its passage would be followed by the veto? He conceived not. And while such obstacles in the way of success did exist, he hoped that such a step would not be taken. Had Mr. Van Buren left the question to the action and decision of the House, without giving his own opinion, or declaring his own intentions in the matter, the action of that House might be different from what it could now be expected to be. Then there might be some relief to the people anticipated as the result of this special session. As it was, the relief of the Executive is all that is asked at the hands of Congress. Mr. Everett concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Boon called for the yeas and nays on this motion, which were ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion to lay the report of the committee on the table, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, [illegible], Bell, Biddle, Bond, Briggs, J. Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, John Campbell, W. B. Carter, Chambers, Cheatham, [illegible], Corwin, Cranston, [illegible], Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davis, Deberry, Dennis, Dunn, Evans, Everett, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, Rice Garland, Goode, J. Graham, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, Hall, Halstead, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Henry, Herod, Jenifer, Henry Johnson, Lincoln, A. W. Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, S. Mason, [illegible], Maury, Maxwell, McKennan, Menifee, Mercer, M. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Pearce, Peck, Phillips, Pope, Potts, Rariden, Reed, Ridgway, Robertson, Rumsey, Russell, Sergeant, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Stratton, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, L. Williams, S. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Yorke—[illegible].

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Bronson, Bryan, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, T. J. Carter, Casey, Chapman, Claiborne, Cleveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Crary, Curtis, Cushman, De Graff, Dromgoole, Duncan, Edwards, Ewing, Farington, Fairfield, Foster, Fry, Gallup, J. Garland, Gholson, Glascock, Grantland, Grant, Gray, Haley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Holsey, Haynes, Holt, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, R. M. T. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, J. Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kemble, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Logan, A. Loomis, S. M. Mason, May, M'Kay, R. M'Clellan, A. M'Clellan, M'Kim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Muhlenberg, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Patton, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petriken, Phelps, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, Prentiss, Reilly, Reucher, Rhett, Richardson, Rives, Sawyer, Sheffer, Sheplor, Smith, Snyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stewart, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, Thomas, T. Whittlesey, J. W. Williams, Worthington—122.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Cambreleng moved the orders of the day, and, on his motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the fourth instalment with the States—the question pending being the amendment of Mr. Pickens.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the amendment by providing that the money due from the deposite banks be appropriated to the payment of the instalments due the States; and if that should be found insufficient, the debt due from the United States Bank be added; and that the faith of the United States be pledged to complete the same.

About 1 o'clock, without taking any question, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

IN SENATE.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Wright, took up the Resolution reported by the Committee on Finance, declaring it inexpedient to establish a National Bank.

After a debate of three hours, in which a large number of Senators took part, and the rejection of several amendments,

The Resolution of the Committee was agreed to—Ayes 31, Noes 15.

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nichols, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young—31.

Noes—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ken., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster—15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were called, and numerous memorials were presented against the annexation of Texas, in favor of abolition, and others praying for the establishment of a National Bank.

The House next proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning, which was the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee of ways and means, declaring that it is inexpedient to charter a national bank.

Mr. Wise moved to amend the same by adding to the end thereof "at this time," and also the following:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to establish a National Bank whenever there shall be a a clear manifestation of public sentiment in favor of such a measure.

Mr. Bell moved to amend the amendment, by adding thereto the following:

"And that the adoption of the plan recommended by the President for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue through the agency of sub-Treasuries, by means of which the public money would be under the unchecked control of officers holding their places at the will of the Executive, and often his mere creatures and dependants, or the establishment of a Bank or any fiscal system in the nature of a bank founded upon the credit and revenue of the Government, would be inconsistent with the spirit of a free constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the country."

Mr. Pope then moved to amend the said resolution by striking out all after *Resolved*, and inserting the following:

"That to aid the fiscal operations of the government, the business and commerce of the country, to restore public and private confidence, and to secure to the nation a sound and uniform currency, it is necessary and proper to establish a Bank of the United States, with such capital as may be deemed sufficient, with such limitations and restrictions in the charter as will insure an equitable distribution of the stock among the States and citizens of the United States alone, prevent excessive issues of notes, exorbitant profits, or interference with the politics of the country, and reserving to Congress the power of preventing and punishing abuses of the charter."

Mr. [illegible], of Mass., addressed the House in opposition to the resolution reported.

He was followed by Mr. Sergeant, [illegible] the House on the same side, until the expiration of the hour allotted to reports, &c.

The orders of the day were now called and the House went again into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Haynes, of Geo., in the chair.

And the question being on the amendment moved last night by Mr. Adams, Mr. Murray took the floor, and proceeded to address the House until half past 12 at night; when after several questions, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

IN SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, being the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases on public officers, when

Mr. Walker made a speech in support of the bill, and in defence of the Sub-Treasury system, of great length. He took some pains to set public opinion right in reference to the course of Mr. Dallas on the bill to recharter the U. S. Bank, and his subsequent conduct in opposing that institution. He contended that the Sub-Treasury system would tend to diminish Executive power, since it removed the power of the Executive from so many local and State banks with all their powerful array of directors. He spoke for about two hours.

Mr. Hubbard then moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "first day of January," wherever they occur, and inserting the words "thirty-first day of December." [The effect of this amendment is to postpone the operation of the amendment for twelve months.]

Mr. Crittenden, then expressed his sentiments in opposition to the bill. He stated what was the condition and expectations of the country; and asked how we were about to fulfil those expectations. Was any measure proposed to relieve the country. No. Every thing was for the relief of the Treasury and the Government, and nothing was done for the country. He denounced the bill withdrawing the fourth instalment from the States, as fraught with injustice and injury. The States had asked for bread and we had given them a stone. By withdrawing this nine millions, and authorizing a new loan of ten millions, by issuing Treasury notes, the Treasury is to be relieved, but the burdens of the country will be increased. He went into an examination of the proposed divorce of the Government from the Banks, which he interpreted to mean, that the Government will separate itself from the people. It would be better for the Government to tell the people, we intend to have one currency of gold and silver, and you shall have paper; we will use a silver spoon, you must use a wooden one; we will eat from silver plate, but you must eat from wooden trenchers. This would be more correct language, than to talk about divorcing the Government from the Banks.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stanly offered the following resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish this House with a statement of the number of Sub-Treasuries which will be required, if the bill imposing additional duties as depositories, in certain cases, on public officers, should become a law; and further, how many new offices must be created, if any; how many new buildings to be erected; and what will be, as nearly as he can estimate, the annual expense of the system; what the salaries to be paid the officers, and what will be the commissions to which they will be entitled.

The resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank, was postponed till Friday, at the suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, whose indisposition disabled him from continuing his remarks on the subject.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections, declaring Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne to be entitled to their seats in this House.

The report was opposed by Mr. Maury, (who moved an amendment that they were not entitled to their seats,) and advocated by Mr. Pennybacker.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPOSITES.

The House took up the bill to postpone the further instalment, the question being on its engrossment,

Mr. Jenifer, of Md., spoke at length against the proposition, Mr. Menifee, of Ky., followed on the same side, Messrs. Fry and Potter, of Pa., spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Wise against it.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

IN SENATE.—After the presentation of one or two private petitions, the Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue, together with Mr. Calhoun's amendment thereto.

Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Senate about three hours in an argument to maintain, chiefly, two propositions, viz:

1st. That it is the constitutional duty of Congress to establish and maintain a currency suited to the wants of trade and business, as well as to the carrying on the operations of domestic exchanges, so far at least as these exchanges may be conducted by means of a general and universally accredited currency; and that these were duties, therefore, devolving on Congress, in relation to the currency, beyond the mere regulation of the gold and silver coins.

2d. That the Message of the President, the bill before the Senate, and the proposed amendment, all, in effect disclaimed any such duty, denied the existence of any such power, and confined the constitutional obligation of the Government to the single object of taking care of itself and its own revenues.

Mr. Hubbard of N. H. followed in a speech of an hour and a half in support of the bill; and then,

After changing the daily hour of meeting to 11 o'clock, instead of 12,

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of memorials against the annexation of Texas were presented.

Mr. Sherrod Williams asked that the following resolutions, which he intended hereafter to offer be printed for the consideration of the members:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient immediately to establish a Bank of the United States for the purpose of affording to the People of the United States a fixed, uniform, and certain currency. That it is important and highly expedient to have such an institution as a fiscal agent for the Government in the collection and disbursement of the revenue of the nation.

2. *Resolved*, That in the creation of a Bank of the United States, the charter should be so constituted as to exclude foreigners from holding stock in the same, and to hold the stockholders responsible and liable, out of their private and individual property, according to the amount held by each, for the redemption of the notes issued, and debts and liabilities of said bank.

3. *Resolved, further*, that in the opinion of this House a Bank of the United States is the only safe, certain, and sure means by which a uniform, fixed, and permanent paper currency can be obtained.

The printing was ordered.

Mr. Stanly urged the consideration of the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling for information as to the number and cost of Sub-Treasuries, [illegible] refused to consider it at this time [illegible].

[illegible] of the Committee of Elections in the case of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne.

The House adopted a rule to take a recess at 3 every day one hour.

STATE DEPOSITE BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States.

After considerable debate, the previous question was called by Mr. Cushman and sustained, [illegible].

The main question being on ordering the bill to a third reading, then recurring—

Mr. Briggs asked for the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered, and were—yeas [illegible], nays 117, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Bronson, Bryan, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, T. J. Carter, Chaney, Chapman, Cilley, Claiborne, Clark, Cleveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cushman, Davee, De Graff, Dromgoole, Duncan, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, I. Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallup, Gholson, Glascock, Grantland, Grant, Haley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, Howard, Hubley, William H. Hunter, R. M. T. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, J. Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, John W. Jones, Kemble, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Arphaxed Loomis, Lyon, James M. Mason, Martin, McKay, Robt. McClellan, A. McClellan, McClure, M'Kim, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Muhlenberg, Murray, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Patton, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petriken, Phelps, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, Prentiss, Reily, Richardson, Rives, Sawyer, Sheffer, Shipler, Spencer, Stewart, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Jared W. Williams, Worthington and Yell—119.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Aycrigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, William B. Calhoun, John Calhoon, W. B. Campbell, John Campbell, W. B. Carter, Casey, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davis, Deberry, Dennis, Dunn, Elmore, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Richard Fletcher, Fillmore, Rice Garland, Goode, James Graham, W. Graham, Graves, Gray, Grennell, Griffin, Hall, Halstead, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, Jenifer, H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Lincoln, Andrew W. Loomis, Mallory, Marvin, Sampson Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, McKennan, Menifee, Mercer, Milligan, Montgomery, Mathias Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Pearce, Peck, Philips, Pope, Potts, Rariden, Reed, Rencher, Rhett, Ridgway, Robertson, Rumsey, Russell, Sergeant, Augustine H. Shepperd, Chas. Shepard, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Smith, Snyder, Southgate, Stanley, Stratton, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, Albert S. White, John White, Elisha Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Joseph Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, Randolph and Yorke—117.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Pickens, having voted in the majority, moved to reconsider the above vote, which motion lies over for to-morrow. Mr. P. then gave notice that he should then submit his amendment.

On motion of the same gentleman,

The House adjourned at 7½, p. m.

An African Fable.—It is a fact known to all who have travelled much in Africa, that nothing will frighten an Elephant quicker than the bleating of a Goat. However hotly he may be pursuing an object, the bleating of a goat, or a noise resembling it, will at once arrest him and send him bounding from the object of his vengeance. An African being asked the reason of it, related the following fable:

In old times a Goat bet an Elephant that he could out eat him. They commenced, and soon a spacious plain bore testimony to the capacity of their maws, by being completely denuded of its verdure. On the approach of night the Elephant, wearied with nipping and grinding, forgot his bet in a doze in the midst of the plain. About midnight he was aroused by a grinding near him, and finding that it was his rival, inquired what he could be eating, as he was confident he had devoured every vestige of vegetation before he lay down. Eating replied the Goat, why I am eating all the rocks, and when I have finished them I will commence on you. The Elephant no sooner heard that than he took to his heels, and has ever since been shy of a Goat.

Sugar from Pumpkins!—A discovery has been made in France which, if transplanted into this country, will make the pumpkin fields of New England dangerous rivals to the cane-fields of Louisiana and the West Indians. A French paper says:

"A complete revolution is expected to take place in the manufacture of native sugar—a revolution which will probably compel the beet root growers to 'hide their diminished heads.' In other words, the pumpkin is about to enter the field as a rival of the beet root, and to force the Chamber of Deputies to revise its late enactments on the sugar question. An industrious speculator is on the point of establishing a manufactory for extracting sugar from this overgrown and hitherto despised production of the vegetable world, the first experiments on which, it is added, have been crowned with complete success."

To make fire and water proof Cement.—To half a pint of vinegar add the same quantity of milk; separate the curd, and mix the whey with the white of five eggs; beat it well together, and sift into it a sufficient quantity of quick lime, to cover it to the consistency of a thick paste. Broken vessels, mended with this cement, never afterwards separate, for it resists the action both of fire and water.

Witty retort.—A lad in passing through a crowd, carrying a very heavy basket of roasting ears, accidentally jostled a person who turned to him in anger, exclaiming, "boy, take care how you go,—are you drunk?"

"No, not *drunk, sir*," quickly replied the lad, "*only pretty considerably corned*"!

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, [illegible].

There is a great deal of [illegible] by the Administration papers over the [illegible] of MAINE, [illegible].

Both parties, you see, [illegible] claim, the one the election of KENT (Whig) as Governor, and the other no election at all. This is an old play in Maine.

This cry of no choice is the old game of 1829 revived. It will be kept up till January. But there is not, I assure you, on the very best information I can gather, the least doubt that KENT has a plurality of near 500 votes, and a majority of over 300.

In this view of the state of things, however, the political character of the Maine House of Representatives is of the first importance. Of 185 members, the number in the House, the Whigs now have 97, and are sure of three more, which will make the House stand 100 Whigs, 85 Loco Focos. The Whigs have carried almost all before them in the second trials. They have made a great effort on these local elections, and, by increased majorities, in about every instance, have now secured to themselves a majority in the popular body. This is a victory not less than the first.

The State of Connecticut is regenerated; the People but await the opportunity to show it at the polls. King numbers is now a Whig.

From the National Intelligencer.

We find in the Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday evening last a letter from Mr. Wise, the able Representative in Congress from Virginia, to a gentleman of that city, under the date of 24th instant, expressing his views of the present state of public affairs. The following is the concluding paragraph of the letter, to which we invite the serious attention of our readers:

"The truth is, the nation has to go through its day of probation, and, I hope, of *purgation* too.—I advise the mercantile interest—that much abused class called Merchants, who have been beggared by '*the Government*,' and then made outcasts, and outlawed, too, by the President and his party—that interest which is no more dependant upon the agricultural, manufacturing, and Government interests than they are all dependant upon it—not to look any longer to Congress, or to politicians, or President, or to party—the Whig party is crippled; but *to husband their resources, and to wait for the waking up of the people*. I look to the People alone. The next two years will decide not only their fate, but the fate of our liberty. You know that my opinion is that nothing will save us but a United States Bank. We must patiently wait until all the humbug 'experiments' are tried, endure all their evils until the People are heartily sick of them, and when they shall begin to think and act for themselves, then, and not till then, can we begin to repair our commercial and financial, our individual and national ruin. God grant us a safe and speedy deliverance from the harpies who now batten on that wide-spread ruin.

"Yours, sincerely,

HENRY A. WISE.

"To Z. COLLINS LEE, Esq., Baltimore, Md."

The right kind of Expunging.—The Philadelphia commercial Herald, in alluding to the workings of the Expunging process, has the following paragraph:

"the process of "*Expunging*" is in the full tide of successful "*Experiment*."—"Black lines" have been drawn around "*the greatest and best*" in Tennessee; Vice President Johnson has been "*expunged*" from the Great crossings in Kentucky; the freemen of Indiana have "*expunged*" six Van Buren members out of congress. Rhode Island has nobly *discharged* her *Dutee*, in expunging her Pearce, and Maine has not only "*expunged*" her *Parks*, but drawn "black lines" round her *Fairfields*. "Solitary and alone" the great humbug Benton "set his ball in motion," but the people are rolling it over *the* party pretty merrily, and if it continues to go at its present rate "we rather *calculate*" that it won't be long before the whole party, humbug Benton and all, will be "*expunged*."

The Washington letter-writers say that Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun have "shaken hands and drank wine together," in token and as a pledge of reconciliation. It is a strange and ominous conjunction. Of one thing we are sure, and that is that the South Carolina Senator cannot long continue to occupy his lofty position, with such a heavy weight hanging to his skirts. The more probable result of the "condition," we fear, will be that the Missourian will draw the chivalric Nullifyer down to his own base level.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Cotton Cashed.—It is stated in the Grand Gulf Advertiser that the Mississippi Banks have determined to advance money to the Planters of the State, to the full amount of their present, and also to one half the amount of the succeeding crop, at an interest of seven per cent. The Cotton to be delivered at certain points agreed upon, on the river, whence it is to be shipped by the Banks direct to Europe, and sold for Cash. Thus, it is said, the Planters are to save the expenses of shipment, &c., and the Banks are to obtain the means of replenishing their vaults with Specie.

The ruling passion strong in death.—Dr. Harris, in his life of Commodore *Bainbridge*, speaking of his last illness, says, "his intellect continued perfectly sound and collected till about two hours before his death, when occasionally it wandered. At this time he called for his sword and pistols, which, not being attended to, he raised himself partially out of bed, and demanded those instruments with great vehemence, and ordered that *all hands should be called to board the enemy*!"

[illegible] the Senate [illegible] with a [illegible] in defence of the Sub-Treasury system, and though [illegible] the floor [illegible] yet, to [illegible] and to gratify [illegible] curiosity, we [illegible] especially [illegible].

In reference to the opposite p[illegible] which the South Carolina Senators occupy, the *Columbia Telescope*, a lead Journal of that State, remarks as follo "It now happens, we believe for the time that our Senators are opposed to other on several questions of great im tance. The purity of purpose and of conduct of both these eminent gentl are quite above suspicion, and are onl qualled by their extraordinary talents. is inevitable, however, that one of them be wrong in his opinions. We are b to say that we think that one is Mr. C houn. We are sure that Mr. Pres course is the one which agrees with th nivocal sentiment of the people of State."

Mr. Preston himself, in his recent g Speech, alluding to the difference betw himself and Mr. Calhoun, thus elo broke forth: "Would to God, that I have had the aid of his giant arm (Mr. C houn's) in hurling a spear against the of this wooden horse for whom we are engaged in throwing down the barrie the constitution that he may be admitte to the citadel of liberty, as an offering to good of the people. Before Heaven, I express my fears, that this wooden hor crowded with armed men, and that w they shall have been fairly received w our walls, they will march out and tra in the dust, both him and myself. I him of the future!"—*Bal. Register.*

A Murderer arrested.—Some six mo ago, an individual came to this place settled in an unoccupied house in the skirts of the city, whose general appea and habits were such as to excite susp as to his real character. He seemed a p fect stranger, having no acquaintances, any regular business or occupation; an though regarded as a person whom it proper to watch yet nothing transpired implicate him in any criminal transac Last week, however, being the term o Superior Court, several gentleman fr Anson county were here in attendance witnesses, and in passing along the st they came across this individual, whom immediately recognized as *Thomas C.* lerbee, formerly of Anson County a fugitive from justice. The fact b made known, he was immediately arr ted by Constable Murray, and carri examination before Thomas Cobb John J. Christophers, esqrs. when the lowing facts were elicited:

The prisoner was fully identified as individual who, about the year 1824, co mitted a murder on the body of a wago near *Cheraw, S. C.* and immediately sconded before process could be serve him. Since then, nothing certain has b known of him until sometime during past year, when a paragraph appeared the newspapers giving an account of murder of *William Ellerbe*, by his fa *Thomas Ellerbe*, in West Florida. F the fact that the prisoner was supposed have gone towards Florida, and from further fact, that he had when he went a son named *William*, the inference ed clear to the witnesses that the mu was the identical *Thomas C.* Ellerbe, in custody. And so thought the Court, it ordered him to prison, to await fu developements.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Curious Incident.—There is at time, in Washington city, a deputatio Sioux Indians, who dress in the full of their nation, and also a most sp Menagerie of Wild animals. It is sta that on the appearance of two of the Indians in the menagerie, one of the L and the fine Bengal tiger became so e ted by the strange and unusual looks of aboriginal visitors, that the Menagerie made to resound with the terrific and ous growls and roars of the chafed and prisoned animals; insomuch that Mr. V Amburgh had to omit part of his per mance in the cage of wild animals owing he stated in his apology, to "the exc state of the animals from having see Indians."—*Ib.*

Silk in Lincoln County.—We some ago noticed the manufacture of Sewing in our county, a skein of which was h to us, which we noticed as a specim the industry of some Ladies in our co We have seen a *silk handkerchief*, the terial of which we are informed, wa ed in this county, the weight of wh perhaps double that of the best im from India; it is a very beautiful a and as it has more weight, it is conse ly more durable.

We are informed that this was and manufactured by the Miss F daughters of Joseph Fisher, Esq. of county. As public journalists, we great pleasure in noticing the enterp these young ladies. As the process of ducing silk is likely to increase in th ty, the Miss Fishers deserve to be bered as the first who have produced fabric of domestic manufacture; and certainly entitled to great credit fo terprising spirit they have shown.—

[illegible].—One of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] to Miss Julia [illegible]

From the [illegible]

[illegible] the Minutes of the Synod of North Carolina [illegible] Church, [illegible]

The committee on the State of the Church recommended the following resolutions, which [illegible]

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod the "plan of union" of 1801, was unconstitutional at first; and so long as the constitution remains unaltered, in its fundamental principles, must continue to be unconstitutional.

2. Resolved, That we hail the abrogation with satisfaction, as a signal triumph of principle over that common frailty of our nature, which leads us to desire to increase our numbers, at the expense of the truth.

3. Resolved, That the separation of the four Synods from our connexion, was an act which naturally and properly followed the abrogation; and that, as they were excluded from our connexion, with their organization complete, and ministerial character untouched, this Synod cannot but regard and act as continuing tenderness to those brethren, with [illegible] to the [illegible].

4. Resolved, That this Synod regards the attempt to give abolition the principle influence in bringing about that result, as making a false issue, and, as it was not alluded to in the debate, they believe it had little or no influence in bringing about the decision; but they believe the question was fairly debated, and decided on its own merits.

5. Resolved, That the language of reproach and invective which has been used against the late Assembly, and which charges on the majority and their adherents, intrigues and seductive stratagems, false pretences, and the ambitious thirst of power, is uncharitable and unwise; and, until those charges are proved, we must regard them, as not justified by any act of the majority.

6. Resolved, That the right and duty of the church to educate those who are to minister in her sanctuary, is unquestionable; and we believe it to be both unwise and improper to give up the control of this matter to another denomination, while the church has the ability to do it; and we believe it to be unsafe, to intrust the management of the Missionary operations in the church to men who have made such societies, extensively the engines of party. This Synod, therefore, approves of the recommendation of the General Assembly, in relation to the "American Home Missionary Society," and the "American Education Society."

7. Resolved, That, inasmuch as the formation of Presbyteries on the principle of elective affinity is manifestly unconstitutional, and that as many evils have grown up from the formation of the third Presbytery of Philadelphia;—and as any Body is competent to repeal its own acts, this Synod hereby expresses its cordial approbation of the dissolution of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, by the last General Assembly.

8. Resolved, That, while the necessity of certain measures which were adopted, is deeply deplored, the Synod regards it as a solemn duty, to sustain to the full extent of its influence, the whole action of the Assembly, believing it to be important to the preservation of our ecclesiastical order, doctrine, and discipline; and, with the blessing of God, happily calculated to arrest existing evils; and ultimately to restore to our beloved Zion, purity, peace, harmony, and general confidence.

On the above resolutions the vote stood thus—Yeas 72, Nays 5, Non-liquet 1.

Resolved, That the Synod of North Carolina has viewed, with unfeigned gratification, the noble and firm stand taken by the Rev. George A. Baxter, D. D., in the last General Assembly, in the efforts to accomplish a work of reform in our agitated and afflicted Church; that we highly approve of the lucid and satisfactory manner, in which he has presented and defended the acts of that body, before the students of our Theological Seminary; and of the example of devotedness to the institutions of our church which he has set to the candidates for the holy ministry, placed under his care: all which, he has laid additional claims to the confidence and [illegible] of his brethren in the ministry, and of all our Southern churches.

The committee, to whom the subject of periodicals had been referred, recommended to Synod the following resolutions, which were adopted viz:

Resolved, That the total change of the "Southern Religious Telegraph," from what it formerly professed to be and the spirit now manifested in its columns, justify the Synod of North Carolina in declaring, that it has forfeited all claim to the favorable regard expressed in previous recommendations of it by this Synod.

Resolved, That, as the present course of the Telegraph is opposed to those measures which we believe to be necessary to the purity and preservation of the Presbyterian Church, we cannot countenance its circulation within our bounds.

Resolved, That those periodicals which defend the doctrines and orders of the Presbyterian Church, in a prudent manner, and with a christian spirit, be cordially recommended to the patronage of our churches.

Resolved, That the peculiar circumstances under which the "Watchman of the South" has been commenced, the character and influence of its Editor, and the [illegible] that have appeared, give ample ground of confidence to the christian public, that it will fully and efficiently sustain and defend the true interests of sound Presbyterianism.

Charlotte:

Friday, October 20, 1837.

CAUTION.—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be received after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They will be paid at the counter of the Bank in Charlotte until the 20th inst.

☞ Congress adjourned on Monday last. We beg the indulgence of such of our readers as take no interest in reading the proceedings of Congress, for another week. We will try and make amends to them during the coming month.

☞ The question has been asked us by some of our Van Buren friends, Why we have not come out against Mr. Calhoun, because he has favored the Sub-Treasury System? Our answer is, although we are opposed to this measure, as far as we can see into it, because we believe it will extend Executive Patronage; yet if it can be so arranged as to guard the country against the increase of executive patronage—would allow the public revenue to be collected not *exclusively* in gold and silver—would separate effectually the *purse* and the *sword*—would maintain sound banking institutions, &c., we would have no objection to see the proposition of a divorce of the Government from Banks adopted. Therefore we are not prepared to condemn Mr. Calhoun for supporting a measure which he honestly believes is for the good of the country, although that measure has been recommended by Martin Van Buren.

☞ *Maryland still erect.*—We received the worse news first from Maryland. Full returns from every county in the State shows that she is true to the Whig cause. In the House of Delegates parties will stand thus: Whigs 51, Van Buren men 35—on joint ballot Whigs 66, V. B. men 33.

We have received returns from 67 counties in Georgia, which give to Gilmer 27,240 and Schley 24,691—22 counties to be heard from. Their appears to be very little doubt of Gilmer's election. The Georgia Constitutionalist says that Mr. Gilmer is indebted for his election to his union principles. This reminds of another reason given by a Van Buren Editor for his party being defeated—it was because both parties had increased and not because his party had fallen off in numbers from a previous election—but the Whigs happened to increase the fastest. The Union men is said to have elected a majority to the Legislature—in the Senate 50 to 40, in the House 100 to 78—on joint ballot 32 union majority.

☞ *Congress—latest.*—We learn that the bill to authorize an issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of Ten Millions of Dollars, has passed both Houses of Congress, and wants only the signature of the President (which it will not long want) to become a law. These notes are to be issued for amounts not less than fifty dollars each, to be reimbursable at the Treasury at the expiration of one year from their respective dates, and for that year to bear an interest, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding, in any case, the rate of six per centum.

☞ *Tennessee.*—The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee met on the 2d instant. In the Senate, Col. Cahal, of Maury county, was elected Speaker on the first call; the vote stood for Cahal 15, Ledbetter 9, scattering 1. In the House of Representatives, Gen. John Cocke, of Granger, (formerly a member of Congress,) was elected Speaker on the first call; the vote stood for Cocke 42, Douglass 35. These elections are said to indicate the state of parties in the two Houses; in both of which the Whigs have the majority.

☞ *Tennessee Election.*—We have at last received full returns of the vote in the Tennessee Congressional district, vacated by the death of Col. Standifer. It stands thus:

For Stone	(Whig)	1575	
Brown	do.	1390	
Van Dyke	do.	779	
Rice	do.	368	
Turk	do.	224	—4337, Whig vote.
Vernon	(V. B.)	1029	
Miller	do.	432	—1461, V. B. vote.

Whig majority, 2876

☞ *Gen. Scott.*—We learn that this officer has applied to the Secretary of War to be reinstated in his command in the Florida War. Which we learn from the Intelligencer, has been refused.—He rested his claim upon the grounds, that Florida is within his command, that nearly all his troops have been ordered to that Territory, and that he is the senior of the officer now in command there (Gen. Jesup.) The Virginia Delegation in Congress had strongly seconded the application. We think Gen. Scott has stooped rather low after being treated in the manner he has in a former campaign.

☞ *Synod of Virginia.*—This Judicatory (says the Lynchburg Virginian) met in Lexington on the 5th instant. We learn, that after debate, the question upon the propriety of the course of the last Presbyterian General Assembly, in cutting off certain Synods from the jurisdiction of that Church, was taken on the 7th, and decided affirmatively, by a majority of about 60, about 140 members being present.

☞ *Counterfeit Money.*—We were shown yesterday (says the Geo. Constitutionalist of the 13th inst.) a counterfeit 100 dollar bill, on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, which was sent to one of our merchants from the interior, and we notice it to put our country friends on their guard. The bill originally was a one dollar bill, and is very badly altered to a one hundred, but as most people look at the signature, [illegible] may be deceived, as both signatures are genuine. The Bill is made payable to Richard Yeadon, and can easily be detected by examining the left hand margin, which reads "one hund." instead of one hundred. In the alterations, the color of the ink is also lighter than the original bill.

☞ We invite the attention of our female friends to the following article, on the practice of rubbing with Snuff. Aside from the deleterious effects on the constitution, if they really knew what a ridiculous figure they cut with a swab in their mouths and their lips *smeared over*, we are certain they would abandon this horrid practice.

Snuff Rubbing.—There is no practice of which we have ever known our females to be guilty; that is so disgusting, and at the same time so injurious, as that of rubbing with snuff. We had a conversation the other day with a distinguished gentleman of the Medical profession on this subject; he gave it as his opinion, that there was nothing more destructive of female health, and more poisonous to the human system than the habit of *Dipping*. He assures us that two deaths have come within his own knowledge, that had unquestionably proceeded from the intemperate use of snuff, and that he now knows many interesting young ladies, of inestimable worth, who are fast impairing their health, and ruining their constitution in the same way.

We have long believed that snuff rubbing, was attended with the most injurious consequences; and we now have high authority for the opinions we express. We therefore entreat our female friends, to refrain from a practice, which is not only very injurious, but extremely ridiculous;—believing that a word to the wise will be sufficient. —*Carolina Gazette.*

☞ *Mississippi Contested Election.*—The House of Representatives were engaged the entire day on Tuesday last, in the discussion of the Report of the committee of Elections, affirming the right of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, sitting members from Mississippi, to their seats in the 25th Congress. It was ultimately decided, by a vote of 118 to 101, that they are entitled to hold their seats—in other words, that the Governor of Mississippi had a right to repeal a Law of the Legislature of that State, fixing the day of election, and enact a law, designating a different period! It is a most unjust decision, and we have no doubt that the people of Mississippi will disregard it, and hold an election in November next, as by law directed.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

☞ Mr. Dallas, the Ambassador from the United States of America to the Court of Russia, had an audience of the Emperor Nicholas on the 6th of August, at which he delivered his letter of credence. His excellency was afterwards presented to the Empress, who received Mrs. Dallas and her daughters.

☞ M. Stevenson, the U. S. minister, and his lady, were at Ramsgate, England, on the 29th of August, where they intended to pass a few days, for the benefit of sea-bathing.

☞ *The Maine Farmers are Coming!*—Eleven thousand bushels of new wheat have been ground this season, at one mill at the village of Dover, in Penobscot county, Maine.

☞ *A Freeman.*—Rev. Dr. Channing in his recent letter to Mr. Clay, in relation to Texas, says, "if there be a firm, independent spot on the earth, it is to be found in the man who tills the fields of the free states, and moistens them with the sweat of his brow?"

☞ *Narrow escape of the Emperor Nicholas.*—Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 9th Aug.—"The Emperor was present a few days ago at some practices of the artillery, in exploding mines from a great distance, the ignition being produced by means of galvanism. Two bridges were blown up; but in acting upon the second the experiment had been very nearly fatal to the Emperor. The charge was either too powerful, or a false calculation of the distance was made. The force of the explosion was so great, that an immense beam and several other large fragments fell several yards behind the spot where his Majesty was stationed. He did not show the slightest emotion, and desired that neither the inventor of the process, nor the officer who had the direction of the experiment, should be subjected to any reprimand. Having, however, afterwards learned that a gunner had been mortally wounded, his Majesty ordered the officer to be put under arrest, but the next morning he was set at liberty."

Our University.—We are engaged in printing at this Office, a Catalogue of the Students, &c. connected with our University, and we are gratified to perceive that the number of Students now enrolled in the Collegiate list is greater than has been before at any time during the last thirteen years; and that the number of Freshmen and Sophomores, which is usually regarded as the best evidence of prosperity, is greater than has ever been known since the foundation of the Institution.

The present number of Students in the University is *one hundred and forty two*, viz: Seniors 19, Juniors 27, Sophomores 39, Freshmen 57. When Governor Swain took charge of the Institution, about 18 months ago, the whole number of Students was only 84.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Featherstonhaugh.—This distinguished Geologist has been on a visit to the cherokee country, and speaks in the very highest terms of the Marble quarry which he found there. He thinks it equal to the finest Parian Marble and illimitable in extent. If we remember aright, Mr. F. stated to us that he had followed the formation for seven miles. We are very happy in having been able to prevail on this distinguished gentleman to visit conrad's Hill, and the copper Mines of Roswell A. King, near Jamestown, in Guilford county. We have no doubt but his visit to both these places will produce results of importance to the owners, as well as to the cause of science.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Meteors.—We find that three of these brilliant phenomena have been observed in the short space of eight days. On Sunday morning the 15th ult. about 8 o'clock, one of extraordinary brilliancy was seen. On the same day, at about two o'clock, in the afternoon, with a bright sun shining, another was seen in the middle counties of this state, at distances of perhaps 100 miles apart, accompanied by three distinct explosions, and leaving a puff of smoke behind it. And again on Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the heavens and the earth were illuminated with another.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Charlotte (N. C.) Journal states, the whole machinery for the Branch Mint at that place, is up, and was put in operation the first of this month, for the second time. The *Constitutionalist* asks us to inform it when the Branch at this place is to be put in operation. We regret to inform the Constitutionalist, that we can give no definite answer to its enquiry. We can, however, furnish it with facts, from which it can make its own deductions. The whole machinery for Coining is up, but cannot be put in operation until a suitable pump is made in Philadelphia and forwarded, on which has only been ordered a few weeks. It was believed the ordinary pump would have answered every purpose for supplying the Engine with water, but the great depth of the well, in which it is to be used precludes the possibility of such a thing. But for this circumstance, and the fact that the building is not entirely completed, the machinery, we are informed, could be put in operation in two days. It is, notwithstanding, believed we shall be enabled to "holl out" a considerable quantity of "Benton's Yellow Jackets," before Christmas.—*Dahlonegah Recorder.*

Strict Construction.—It is said by the New York Advertiser, that the Postmaster General has decided in a recent instance, that any writing upon the envelope of a newspaper, beyond the mere address, subjects it to letter-postage. In the case which led to this decision, a newspaper was sent by mail addressed to "Joseph Thomson, with the respects of Ira Wilkins"—and the recipient had to pay letter postage for it, while the sender was subjected to a fine of five dollars.

Mr. Tipton of Indiana, heretofore one of the most subservient collar-men in Congress, came out on the 22d, decidedly in favor of a National Bank, and charged the existing embarrassments of the country to the "tampering of the late administration with the currency." Have the late elections in Indiana opened his eyes!—*Lynchburg Vir.*

☞ According to the official reports from the Post Office Department, the number of defaulting Postmasters in the last eight years, is upwards of 4000! How many defaulters will there be when Uncle Sam transfers his money from the vaults of the banks to the breeches pockets of his collectors.—*Lynch. Virg.*

The *Mammoth Cake* at the Boston Fair, (made by Bowditch,) contains fifty-six dozen of eggs—think of that, my masters?—eighty pounds of currants—ninety pounds of sugar, ninety pounds of flour—seventy-eight pounds of citron—fifty pounds of frosting—fifty-six pounds of butter—four pounds of spice—in all five hundred pounds. What a cake!

DIED

In this county, on the 10th instant, JAMES N. H. PATTERSON, only son of Joseph and Mary A. Patterson, aged two years eight months and twenty-six days.

Waiting to receive thy spirit,
Lo, the Savior stands above;
Shows the glory of his merit,
And reaches out the crown of love.

Communicated.

DR. S. LEE

IS now in *Charlotte*, and respectfully requests those intending to employ him during this visit, to make an early application, as his stay will be limited by his engagements.

Persons living near the road leading from this to Salisbury, will be called on, if an application is made to him, through the Post Office of this place or at Concord.

Oct. 13, 1837.

To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Strickland's Bagging, Roping and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 16, 1837. 68tf

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowhides, &c. M. & H.

Oct. 16, 1837. 68tf

To Gig & Carriage Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to inform Journeymen that they have prepared their Shops at this place to receive Journeymen in all the various parts of the above Business. A good Blacksmith can get liberal wages by an immediate call.

D. & J. HAGINS.
JOHN HARRELL, *Principal Agent.*
Bell Air, S. C., Oct. 12, 1837. 173

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late Reuben Boswell, deceased, are requested to make payment, as a longer indulgence will not be given.

AMBROSE M. REA, *Executor.*

Oct. 17, 1837. 1[illegible]

☞ **Read This!**

ON the 8th day of November next, and the day following if necessary, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Alexander Scott, deceased,

The present crop of Corn, Fodder & Cotton,
Plantation Tools,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
HORSES,
CATTLE,
AND
HOGS,
A valuable set of Blacksmith Tools,
One Cotton Gin, Thrasher & Windmill,
One Wagon and Carriage,

and a number of other articles not necessary to be mentioned.

All persons indebted to the estate, or having claims against it, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to meet with the Executor.

A. J. NISBET, *Executor.*

Oct. 17, 1837. 170

SUFFERING HUMANITY!
Come to Relief!!

HAVE you tooth ache—we have a certain remedy. Have you the ague which baffles physicians—the cure is at hand. We have also Dr. Parson's balm of Carageen or Irish Moss, an excellent remedy for Colds, Coughs, Spitting Blood, and Whooping Cough, which is now prevailing in the country—come and get the medicine and relieve your children from such a horrid disease. We also have a large and fresh supply of

GLAD TIDINGS
PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

Peters' Pills,
No. 6 Composition,
Dr. Bernard's remedy for Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaint, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Spice Bitters, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
The Afflicted Man's Friend,
OR
Ointment of many Virtues.

We expect to have in a short time a large supply of *MEDICINES*, consisting of all the articles usually kept. Also, an extensive assortment of the

Thompsonian Medicines.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Oct. 19, 1837. 68tf

N. B. We are Dr. Peters' Agent for 10 or 12 counties in the western part of N. C. Merchants can be supplied at all times at New York Prices. W. & B.

Swaim's Justice.

THE author of the "Man of Business" is now preparing a new and complete treatise, to be a practical abstract of the common and statute laws of North Carolina, relating to the official duties and responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Wardens of the Poor, Overseers of Roads, Rangers, Entry Takers, Surveyors, Processioners, Guardians, Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Agents, Attorneys, Carriers, &c., to be more plain and practical in its details, than any law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one moderate sized volume of perhaps about 400 octavo pages. The work will be well printed and bound, and ready for subscribers during the month of March next; to be promptly delivered at any court-house within the State at $3 50 per copy, or $30 for 10 copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to pay now in advance, shall have a receipt in full for $2 50. Address B. Swaim, Atto. at Law, Ashborough, N. C. Free of postage.

October, 1837. 173

Physicians of the County and those of adjoining Counties, who are disposed to the formation of a Medical Society, for the advancement of Science and Medical improvement, are requested to meet in the town of Charlotte, on Tuesday, of our next County Court.

Charlotte, Oct. 5, 1837.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER NO. OF THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

Saving Seed—Agricultural publication—Marl—Read Ladies—Items—Manufacture of Beet-root Sugar—To make fire and water proof Cement—Silk culture—What the Printer said—Ohio—To obtain new and improved kinds of wheat—Hessian fly—Remember this—Agricultural bounty—To cure a foundered Horse—Rearing Hogs—Silk and Mulberry—Cookery—Farmers look here—Great feat in mowing [illegible]—Agriculture—New music—Wool—Raising Potatoes—To preserve Linen—Items—Farmers Song for 1837—Saw dust for packing plants—Easy method of hiving Bees—Frost bitten corn—Relief for [illegible] in the Stomach—Additional Agents—Notice to Subscribers.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company to B. W. Bussey, Esq., the 19th day of December, 1836, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Thursday the 16th day of November next, all the property therein conveyed, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the purposes of the same, consisting of a leasehold estate on the establishment and property, known by the name of the St. Catharine's Mills, (formerly known by the name of Hayes' mills,) including a tract of land containing Five Hundred Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate on a tract of land, lying near Charlotte, and known by the name of the Charlotte or McComb's Mine, containing One Hundred and Seventeen Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate on two tracts, lying near Charlotte, known by the name of the Cooper and Hutchison tracts—the Cooper tract containing Fourteen Acres and the Hutchison tract containing Thirty-three Acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate on a tract of land, lying near Charlotte, known by the name of the Rudisill Gold Mine, containing Eighty-six Acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate in the Capps' Mine, together with such personal property as was conveyed by said company to said B. W. Bussey, consisting of

Steam Engines, Horses, Mules, Oxen, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Agent for the Trustee.

Oct. 5, 1837. 171

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte on the 1st of October, 1837.

A—C. W. H. Alexander, Miss Margaret Armstrong, Isaac B. Alexander, Dr. Cyrus Alexander, Hezekiah J. Alexander.

B—Wm. S. Banker, Thos. Brown, 2, Mrs. Levicia Brown, Mrs. Eliz. Bird, Wm. Bornet, Austin Blake, Billingsly & Humilton, Jas. Blair.

C—Andw. Cunningham, Robt. M. Clark, John Campbell, A. F. Caldwell & Co.

D—Thos. Douglass, Robt. L. Dinkins.

E—Willis Elkins, Charles Elms.

F—Mat. D. Freasure, Mrs. Betsy Fifer, Mrs. Dorcas Ferrel, Capt. John Fisher, Wm. Flinn.

G—Geo. Gimenes, David S. Gibony, Michael Gray, Rt. C. Grier, S. A. Gibony, Mrs. Jane Gover.

H—R. G. Howard, 2, Dr. Benj. Huger, Wm. Houston, R. L. Hickman, James Hudson, Griffin Harrison, William D. Harles, Col. W. D. Hailey, Jno. G. Hoskins, 2.

J—F. Joullan, Miss Cynthia F. Joullan, Jas. A. Johnson, Jesse B. Johnson, Isaac Jimerson.

K—Jas. H. Kennedy, Chas. Kyle, Chas. Kinge, John Kerr, Miss Martha Kirkpatrick.

L—Wm. Lonergan, Celina Layton, A. J. Loftis, Wm. B. Lucky.

M—Edwin M'Coy, William Mayrant, 2, Mrs. Nancy Mass, Jno. M'Guire, Miss Jane Mahan, 2, John Millwee, John Miller, Jr. Dr. M'Lean, Miss Mary A. Mahan, Andw. Montgomery, Wm. M. Maxwell, Wm. M'Jimsey, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Feat, Jas. M'Grath, Miss Margaret Moore.

N—John Naff.

O—John N. Orman, Jas. S. Olcott.

P—Miss Ann C. Parks, Jerome Paul.

Q—Wm. R. Query.

R—Levi Russ, John Reed, E. T. Roden.

S—Asa Stephens, Miss Harriet E. Sayers, Jno. M. Strong, John M. Swan, 2, Mr. S. Smith, John Smith and Polly his wife, Secretary of Phalanx Lodge, 2.

T—Jno. Todd, Jno. Thompson, Silas Todd, Mr. Todd, Geo. A. Todd, John J. Turner, Stephen R. Turner, Jas. Todd, Bennet Tisier, Wm. D. Taylor,

W—Robert Walker, Miss Harriet Williams, Rev. A. White, Miss Elmira Watts, Henry Woodaruss, Jno. Witherspoon, Francis Winn, Thomas White, N. H. Whitlington, Rev. Jno. Williamson.

115 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Martha Wilson, dec'd. are hereby notified to come forward on or before the October Court and make payment, or I shall be compelled to put their notes and accounts into the hands of an officer.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER, *Admr.*

Oct. 2, 1837. 168

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ Two good Yankee Wagon Makers and those of good character. For such, good wages and steady employ will be given as long as they may wish to stay in Lancasterville, S. C. Apply opposite Planter's Hotel, Main Street.

WM. H. WRISTON.

Sept. 26, 1837. 170

To Boot and Shoemakers.

WANTED, Two Bootmakers, 1 light Shoemaker and two Shoemakers for making coarse Shoes. Good workmen of the above description will meet with steady work and liberal wages (Boot makers $3¼) by calling on the subscriber in Lancasterville, S. C.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Sept. 27, 1837. 169

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 4th Monday of October, (being Monday of the County Court,) at the Courthouse, in Charlotte,

12 Tracts of Land,

belonging to Thomas B. Smartt, dec'd., lying in the Dobb's tract No. 2,—to satisfy two executions, issuing from the Superior Court, in favor of John Sloan to the use of Wm. Davidson and others. The Land lies in the Gold Region, and it is thought by experienced Miners that there are valuable Gold Mines on several of the tracts.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 18, 1837. 168

Dentistry.

DR. J. LEE will visit Concord, [illegible], and Salisbury, in a short time. Notice of his arrival will be given.

Sept. 28, 1837. 3tf

NEW STORE.

"The Subscriber"

HAS commenced business again in the New Store lately selected for him, four doors north of Kershaw street, being the first Store on entering the town on the north side. As the stand is considered, by some, as one of the best, I have been induced to purchase a VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, to enable me to sell to my friends and the Public at such prices as to compensate them for a long walk.

Received early in the summer, and now in Store, and for sale

66	Hhds. Sugar,
20	Bags Coffee,
10	Hhds. Molasses,
20	Brls. N. O. Molasses,
400	Sacks Salt,
5000	lbs. New Bacon,
200	ps. Hemp Bagging,
20	Coils Bale Rope,
25	Casks Lime,

In addition to which I shall shortly receive, a CHEAP and well selected Stock of Goods, purchased a few days since in New York, consisting in part of the following articles.

Swedes and English Iron,
Cuba, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee, Bale Rope,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Chests and Caddies Tea,
Cheese, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Bar Soap,
Linseed, Sperm, and Train Oil,
Mackerel, Salmon, and Cod Fish,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cassia and Cloves.
Havanna Preserved Fruits, large assortment, together with the usual variety kept in a grocery store.

—ALSO—

British, and Domestic, Dry Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Hollow Ware,
Ready made Clothing, Hats and Caps,
Shoes, Saddlery and Leather,
Crockery, Jugs and Jars,
Horn, Shell, and Ivory Combs,
Smith's Tools, and Mill Cranks,
Rush, and Cane Seat Chairs,
Northern Wooden Ware,
Writing Paper, and Blank Books,
Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
Drugs, Dyes and Medicines,
Cotton Yarn no. 8 to 12.

A. P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, Sept. 27, 1837. 168

☞**Go ahead! Go ahead! Huzza for Charlotte, the Omnibus Concern and Making Money!**

WITH all due deference to the anonymous writer, who appeared and flourished with fine Horses, Buggies, &c. in the last Charlotte Journal, (who is particularly anxious to extend accommodations to gentlemen deeply affected with the ruling passion of nature, and others who may feel disposed to engage in matters of such moment,)

The Subscriber

again informs his friends and the travelling community, that he still continues to keep a number of good Horses, either for the saddle or harness, by the day or week. Also, various descriptions of Carriages, suitable to convey persons to any point desired, with a good driver. And any person can be accommodated—either in or out of Love—without paying an extra price, by way of remuneration for past losses and disappointments. He believes that an individual in Love undergoes agony sufficient, if the prospect be gloomy, without draining his pocket because in that situation—Therefore, all ye Young Gentlemen can have my Horses and Carriages for gallanting upon more reasonable terms, and probably with as much success in the enterprize and more security to your persons.

An extra Poney or two for the saddle.

Any person wanting Horses or modes of conveyance will please call on William Boyd.

Terms reasonable in hard times and the Cash preferred.

B. P. BOYD.

Oct. 4, 1837. 169

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 23d of October, at the residence of the subscriber, the following property, viz:

Household and Kitchen Furniture, two Cows, Hogs, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months given on all sums over five dollars, by giving note with approved security.

Those persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts by cash, as they can expect no longer indulgence.

MARY NOWLAN.

Charlotte, Oct. 4, 1837. 168

---

20 *Dollars Reward!!*

WHEREAS, information has been given to me by several persons, that some insignificant scoundrels have made it their business of throwing down and destroying my fences, on the plantation where I formerly resided, on Reedy Creek, in Mecklenburg, and the probability is, that they are determined there shall be no crop made on it, or, force me to sell through their rascality, but I will disappoint them. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will be considered as sufficient evidence against the offenders, so that I can bring the villains to justice.

E. W. E. MAXWELL.

Chesnut Spring, Cold Co. Md. Sept. 28, 1837.

Prime Bacon

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAMS & BOYD.
For Cash Only.

Sept. 28, 1837.

Public Sales.

BY Virtue of Decrees issued from the Court of Equity, on the Tuesday, the 7th day of November next, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, a tract of Land, lying on the waters of Richardson's Creek, formerly owned by Israel Helms, bounded by the lands of Gabriel Helms, Henry Cheney and the big survey, on a credit of 12 months.

On Wednesday, the 8th, viz: the next day, I will sell to the highest bidder, a tract of Land belonging to Hugh C. Caskey, on the waters of Cane Creek, joining the lands of Hugh B. McCain, William Wilson and others, containing **200** acres more or less. The same will be sold at Wm. Wilson's, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, on 12 months' credit.

Also, on Saturday, the 11th of November, I will sell on the premises, 2 tracts of land, formerly owned by Wm. Bussey, now deceased—one containing **250** acres, joining the lands of Thomas Cureton, Henry Massey, and Mrs. Ann Crawford—and the other, bounded by the lands of Jno. Cook, John Blount, Wm. Delaney and Jas. Steele, —to be sold between 12 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of 12 months.

Also, on Monday, the 13th, I will sell on the premises, the Plantation formerly owned by Nancy Boatright, containing about **145** acres, joining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Dr. Stephen Fox, Mrs. Susan Smartt, and Wm. Cook—at the usual hour—on 12 months' credit.

In all the above mentioned cases, bonds, and approved security will be required.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg county, N. C.,
Sept. 25*th*, 1837. 170 Print adv. $6

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Tuesday of our next County Court, being the 24th of October next, the following valuable property, viz: One lot, known in the chart of said Town by No. 28, on Trade Street, formerly owned by Richard S. Dinkins—one of the most valuable unimproved lots in Charlotte—on a credit of eight months, with bond and approved security.

—ALSO—

A tract of land containing about **50** acres, on the waters of Steel Creek, joining the lands of Gen. Thos. G. Polk, John H. Greer, Robert Irwin and James Bigham, formerly owned by James Neely, now dec'd. and sold for the benefit of partition among his heirs, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Sept. 22, 1836. 168 Print adv. $2½

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THAT beautiful and well improved Plantation in Providence Settlement, 9 miles South East of Charlotte, formerly owned by my Father and on which I now reside, is now offered for sale. For further particulars call and see the subscriber.

H. M. LEE.

Sept. 20, 1837. 64tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 8½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 61tf

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the night of 16th ult., an indented apprentice, to the Saddling business, by the name of *Joshua Capps*, about seventeen years of age, well grown, with a light complexion and hard to beat in mean tricks. Had on and took away with him two frock coats and one roundabout, with pants to suit each suit. And he is good at finding small change, finger rings, &c., &c., &c., and occasionally gets hold of a watch. He is not to be harbored or employed by any person under the penalty prescribed by law. Any one bringing him to me shall receive one cent and no thanks for their trouble.

WM. H. SPECK.

October 1, 1837. 168

NOTICE.

I INTEND to put the law in force against any and every person, who shall hereafter buy from, or sell to, any of my negroes, any article, without a written permit from me. I give this notice, that those not acquainted with the law, may examine it and know the penalty.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Sept. 15*th*, 1837. 169

[illegible] THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing about [illegible] acres, lying two miles South from Charlotte, on the [illegible] Road, leading to [illegible] Ferry, which belongs to the estate of the late W. Morrison, dec'd. This land is in a good state of improvement. It is known by the name of the Dinkins Tract. If it is not sold privately, between this and the October Court, it will on Tuesday of that Court be sold publicly.

JOS. H. WILSON, *Executor.*

Sept. 5, 1837. 3tf

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **230** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 25, 1837. 3tf

Valuable Town Property
For Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 3tf

NOTICE.

COTTON! COTTON!!

PERSONS having yet on hand their old and new crop of Cotton and wishing to dispose of it, can meet with an opportunity, by calling on the subscribers; and they must now see that there is no hopes of the article rising whatever, but must still go lower. We will continue to buy from this time until the first of January next. No trade can be effected unless at least one-half be taken in goods, the balance will be paid in cash. We now have and will continue to have, a good assortment of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

and we will sell at cash prices in exchange for Cotton.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

July 19, 1837. 3tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 10, 1836. 54tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Blank Bank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

[illegible] AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they have gained in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have Fire Proof Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and consequently safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], }
" J. F. & C. Phifer, } *Concord.*
" [illegible] & [illegible], }

Fayetteville, April, 1837. 4tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE

OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register,

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4*th*, 1836. 150

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 56 years of age—when in my 16th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the [illegible] of March last. It would occasionally heal, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very [illegible]. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I used much exercise, and very imprudently used [illegible] bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at
WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 3tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCT. 4.

Brandy, Peach,	75 a 80	Feathers,	35 a
do Apple,	60 a 70	Iron,	5½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	36 a
Beeswax,	22½	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	7 a
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	14 a
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Lamp,	16
do Bagging	16 a 22	Salt,	55 a
Corn,	75 a 80	Wheat, new,	$1 a
Flaxseed,	91	Whiskey,	60 a
Flour,	$6 a 7	Wool,	20 a

CHERAW—OCT. 11.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Iron,	5½
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Lard,	12 a
Bagging,	18 a 20	Molasses,	40 a
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Oats,	37½
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	[illegible]
Cotton, old,	8 a 10	Sugar,	10 a
do new,	10 a 10½	Salt, in sacks,	$3 a
Corn,	81	do bushel,	87½
Flour, Country,	$6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	[illegible]

CAMDEN—OCT. 6.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 24	Flour,	[illegible]
do Tow,	19 a 21	Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 16	do N. O.	[illegible]
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	[illegible]
Butter,	25 a 37½	Sugar,	[illegible]
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	[illegible]
Coffee,	14 a 16	Tallow,	[illegible]
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	[illegible]

Cotton.—Continues to come in, and meets with ready sale at from 7 to 10 cents.

Corn.—This article is scarce and in demand. We quote $1 00 a $1 12, out of the wagons.

Flour.—Country.—This article has advanced in price considerably since our last. We now quote from the wagons $6 a $ 50; very scarce, and in demand.—*Courier.*

COLUMBIA—OCT. 4.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 25	Corn,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	[illegible]
Bacon, Round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	[illegible]
Butter, Country,	20 a 25	do English,	[illegible]
Cotton,	8 a 10	Lard, New,	[illegible]
Mackerel,	7 a 12	Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	6 a 9	do N. O.	[illegible]

CHARLESTON—OCT. 7.

Bacon,	01 a 12	Mackerel, No. 1,	[illegible]
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	[illegible]
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	20	Oats,	[illegible]
Cotton, Upland,	9 a 11	Rice, prime,	[illegible]
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	[illegible]
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	[illegible]
Corn,	81	do in bulk,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	[illegible]	do T. Island,	[illegible]
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	[illegible]
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	[illegible]
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	[illegible]
Molasses, Cuba,	25 a 20	Tallow,	[illegible]
do N. O.	22 a 30	Whiskey,	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 4½ per cent. premium; other places at the North, 5½ per cent. premium.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken by Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; 90 do. 1½ per cent. discount; [illegible] 90 do. do. 1½ per cent. discount; Richmond, 1 per cent. dis. and interest; Savannah, 2 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, 2 per cent. On the West, [illegible] per cent. dis. and interest.

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants' Bank, Cheraw, [illegible] per cent.
Georgia Bank Bills, [illegible] and [illegible]
par and [illegible], the Country Banks 2 a 4 per cent.
North Carolina money, par.